The Pyongyang Times

No. 54 (532) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1974 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Issues Decree

on Awarding Year-end Special Bonus to Workers, Technicians and Office Employees

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, issued on December 26 a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the year-end special bonus to all the workers, technicians and office employees of the state and economic bodies and enterprises.

The decree referred to the fact that our working people infinitely loyal to the Party energetically carried on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, holding aloft the militant programme of great socialist construction put forward at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party and won a great victory in fulfilling the national economic plan for this year by putting fresh spurs to the galloping Chollima in line with the revolutionary policy of the "speed campaign".

Great leaps and changes were effected on the five fronts of capital construction, industry, agriculture, transportation and fisheries and all other domains of the national economy, with the result that the national economic plan for this year was fulfilled far ahead of schedule and the grain production goal envisaged in the Six-Year Plan attained victoriously, the decree noted, and went on:

An energetic struggle for economization resulted in a 2 per cent cut below the plan in production cost in the industrial domain.

And the people's material and cultural standards rose higher.

This year, our Party and the Government of the Republic took historic popular measures; the total abolition of the taxation, a leftover of the old society, the first step of its kind in the world, and a sharp reduction of the prices of manufactured goods.

This year, the real income of the factory and office workers and farmers increased markedly; the share in grain and cash grew two or three times as against last year in many cooperative farms.

The socialist construction in our country made another leaping advance and a solid foundation was laid for carrying into effect the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Party much earlier than schedule.

This great victory is an outcome of the correct policy and wise leadership of our Party and a brilliant fruition of the burning loyalty and infinite devotion of our working people to the Party.

In conclusion the decree pointed out:

Highly appreciating the heroic feats and brilliant successes our working people have achieved in their labour efforts for fulfilment of this year's national economic plan and in the "70-day battle", the last charge to conclude the plan, upholding the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides:

1. **Year-end special bonus equivalent to the wages for a month shall be awarded to all the workers, technicians and office employees of the state and economic bodies and enterprises;**
2. **The year-end special bonus for the workers, technicians and office employees shall be paid at all the institutions and enterprises from December 28 to 30, 1974;**
3. **The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall take technical measures to correctly implement this decree.**

This historic measure represents a manifestation of the leader's tender love and care for our people as well as a high appraisal of the feats performed by the heroic working class and all other working people of our country. It is an event that proves the advantages of our socialist system and its tremendous validity, and is a powerful demonstration of the might of our socialist independent national economy which incessantly develops on a stable basis, unaffected by the worldwide economic upheavals.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Foreign Minister of Mongolian People's Republic

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on December 21 Comrade L. Rinchin, Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, and his party on a visit to our country.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, was present on the occasion.

Also present was Ochirin Tsend, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the MPR to the DPRK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the Foreign Minister of the MPR to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from First Zairese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to DPRK

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on December 16 credentials from Kimasi Matwiku Basaula, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to our country.

Present at the presentation ceremony were Rim Chun Chu, Secretary of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister; and Li In Chun, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

After receiving credentials, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the Ambassador and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, greeting the 14th anniversary of the founding of the SVNNFL.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Anthony Joseph Mamo** on the occasion of the proclamation of the Republic of Malta and the latter's inauguration as President of the Republic of Malta.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a telegram of thanks from **Mobutu Sese Seko**, Chairman-Founder of the People's Movement of the Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire, who finished his visit to our country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the day of the Republic, the auspicious national holiday of the Yugoslav people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Suleiman Franjieh**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of Lebanon.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahayan**, President of the United Arab Emirates, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the third anniversary of the national day of the UAE.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of the PDRY.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, received a message from **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Finland.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 38th Convention of the Japan Socialist Party.**

Proud Successes of Our Working Class Advancing at a New Chollima Speed

Factories and Enterprises Hit Yearly Targets Ahead of Schedule

Upholding the revolutionary line for huge socialist construction, a line laid down by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our working people are now charging ahead to carry out their yearly assignments earlier than scheduled and fulfil the magnificent targets of the Six-Year Plan before the 30th birthday of our Party (October 10, 1975).

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Whether we carry out ahead of the set time the grand tasks of the Six-Year Plan put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Party or not depends on how we wage the struggle this year. All the Party members and working people should make a decisive advance in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan by vigorously working for the preschedule fulfilment of the national economic plan for this year."

Our heroic working class are boundlessly faithful to the leader. Always keeping his instruction deep in their minds, they carry it through to the end. Many of them have fulfilled this year's plan far ahead of schedule, a plan which is of decisive significance in implementing the Six-Year Plan.

The Anju, Yonghung, Kowon, Hakpo, Ryongdung, Ryongmun and other leading collieries fulfilled their yearly plans in advance, because the coal miners hurried with their work with a high sense of responsibility, fully aware that only by giving definite priority to the extractive industries they would be able to successfully capture all the heights of the Six-Year Plan. The annual plan of the General Bureau of Coal Industry was carried out ahead of time.

Some time ago the workers of the Sinchang Coal Mine, one of the biggest coal production centres in our country, admirably beat their targets envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

The workers and technicians of the Kangson Steel Complex and the Munpyong Smeltery, single-heartedly loyal to the leader, also fulfilled with flying colours their annual quotas which were much greater than last year.

Amazing successes are reported from machine-building factories, too.

The yearly target was hit in advance by the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the biggest of its kind in our country, which has waged a dynamic struggle to realize as early as possible the far-reaching plan of the leader for industrialization of agriculture.

Bearing in their minds the teaching of the leader that the technical revolution is precisely an engineering revolution and the machine industry is the core and heart of industry, the workers of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, the Kusong Machine-Tool Factory and many other factories conducted a vigorous "speed campaign" to produce more machines and equipment and beat their yearly target, with brilliant results and are continuing their advance to attain a higher goal.

Compared with the average monthly results in the period from January to September this year, our machine workers boosted the output in the recent one month by 45 per cent in machine tool, 120 per cent in tractor, 98 per cent in truck, 79 per cent in Diesel engine, 89 per cent in excavator, 83 per cent in transformer and 56 per cent in electric motor.

In order to turn out consumer goods more and better, the General Bureaus under the Light Industry Commission in charge of textile, daily necessities, foodstuff and clothing industries exerted much effort and brought the annual plan to splendid fulfilment.

Knitted goods factories in different places more than doubled the output of sweater and augmented that of tights 1.8 times as compared with last year.

Besides, the transport workers of enterprises under the Ministry of Maritime Transportation and the General Bureau of Land Transportation fulfilled their yearly quotas earlier than scheduled. The workers of Chagang, South Hamgyong, North Pyongan and Ryanggang provinces also carried out this year's plan set before the respective provinces.

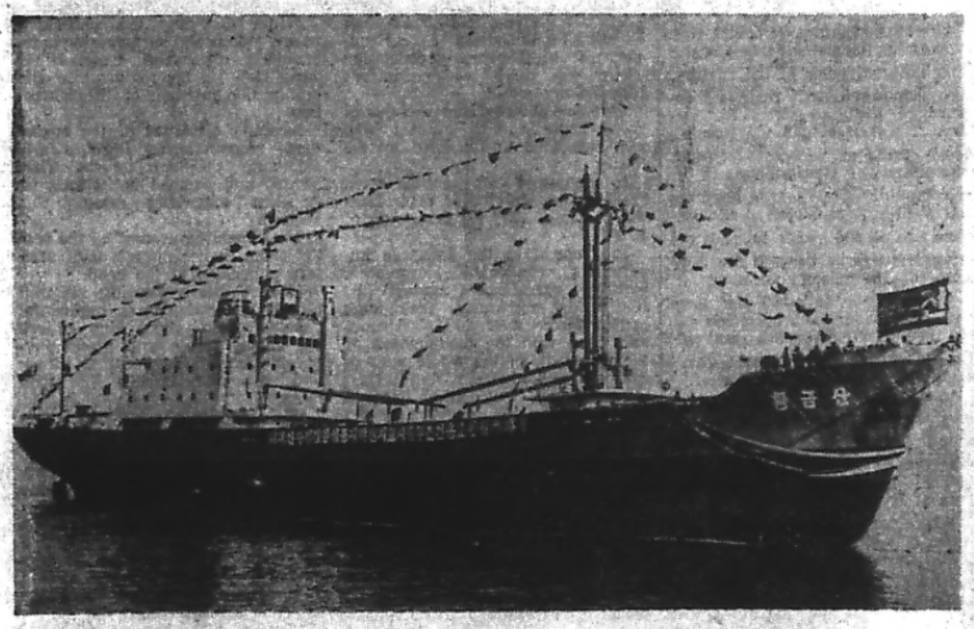
All the innovatory successes gained in executing the annual plan are a fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise guidance and a manifestation of the heroic mettle of our working class boundlessly loyal to the leader.

These achievements are also a demonstration of the great vitality of our powerful independent national economy which is industrialized and which is not affected by any economic upheaval.

The Six-Year Plan envisages a high average annual growth rate of 14 per cent in industrial production. Thanks to the enormous productive potentialities of our socialist industrial state and the lofty political enthusiasm and creative wisdom of our working class, in the past three years our industry developed at a much higher tempo than expected. In particular, the rate of its growth last year was as high as 19 per cent.

Our working class make uninterrupted innovation and advance. By putting into practice the revolutionary line of "speed campaign" they are dashing forward again this year at a new Chollima speed and are carrying out the annual plan ahead of schedule and laying a solid groundwork for scaling all the heights of the Six-Year Plan by the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party.

Li Chan Sun



Freighter "Hwanggumsan" Launched

Recently the cargo vessel "Hwanggumsan", a 5,000 tonner, took the water at the shipyard where Comrade Kang Won Ok works.

The construction of this large freighter well testifies to the rapid development of our shipbuilding industry.

In the past the shipyard was only able to repair small fishing boats. But in recent years it directed much effort to the consolidation of its material and technical foundations to carry through the instruction given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to build many large ships. Thus, it has developed from a once unknown ship-repairing factory into a modern shipyard in a short time, which is capable of building big boats.

Such a progress is not confined to this dockyard. Many shipyards on the east and west coasts are firmly equipped with modern facilities. This year alone, they launched various types of ships, among them those of 14,000 tons, 5,000 tons and 3,750 tons.

The workers and technicians of the shipyard where Comrade Kang Won Ok works are now effecting uninterrupted innovation in their endeavour to construct better-shaped, large vessels in greater numbers, not resting on their laurels.

Workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant receive warm congratulations upon the preschedule fulfilment of their yearly production assignments

DPRK and Austria Establish Diplomatic Relations

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Austria was signed in Vienna on December 12.

The joint communique said:

Talks were held in Vienna over December 10-14, 1974, between the delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry and the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Austria.

The two delegations agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary between the two countries, recognizing each other on the basis of the general norms of international law and international practice.

This measure comes into effect as of December 17, 1974.

The two delegations affirmed that the relations between the two countries are established on the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

(KCNA)

Cambodia-Korea Solidarity Committee and French Parliamentary Groups for Friendship with Korea Formed

According to a Hsinhua news dispatch from Peking quoting a Cambodian press report, the Cambodia-Korea Solidarity Committee was organized in the liberated area of Cambodia.

On December 7 this committee was formed at a meeting which was held with the attendance of delegates of various organizations under the National United Front of Kampuchea and a great number of people.

Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, was appointed as the chairman of this committee.

The meeting adopted a letter to the Korean people, which stressed that this organization would make a great contribution to further strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

(KCNA)

More than 40 Senators of France held a meeting on December 10 and formed a parliamentary (Senate) group for France-Korea friendship, according to a report from Paris.

The meeting elected the members of the executive committee of the group with Dolnar Lemarie, Vice-Chairman of the Senate Social Affairs Committee of the Republic of France, as its chairman, and with 4 vice-chairmen and 3 secretaries.

Then Jean Emile Vidal, Vice-Chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association, gave a lecture introducing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The inauguration meeting was followed by a banquet.

Earlier, on October 29, Members of the Chamber of Deputies of France held a meeting and formed a research and friendship group for developing the economic and cultural relations with the DPRK.

The meeting elected the members of the executive committee of the group with Pierre Bernard Couste, Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of France, as its chairman and with 8 vice-chairmen.

(KCNA)

DPRK and Switzerland Open Diplomatic Relations

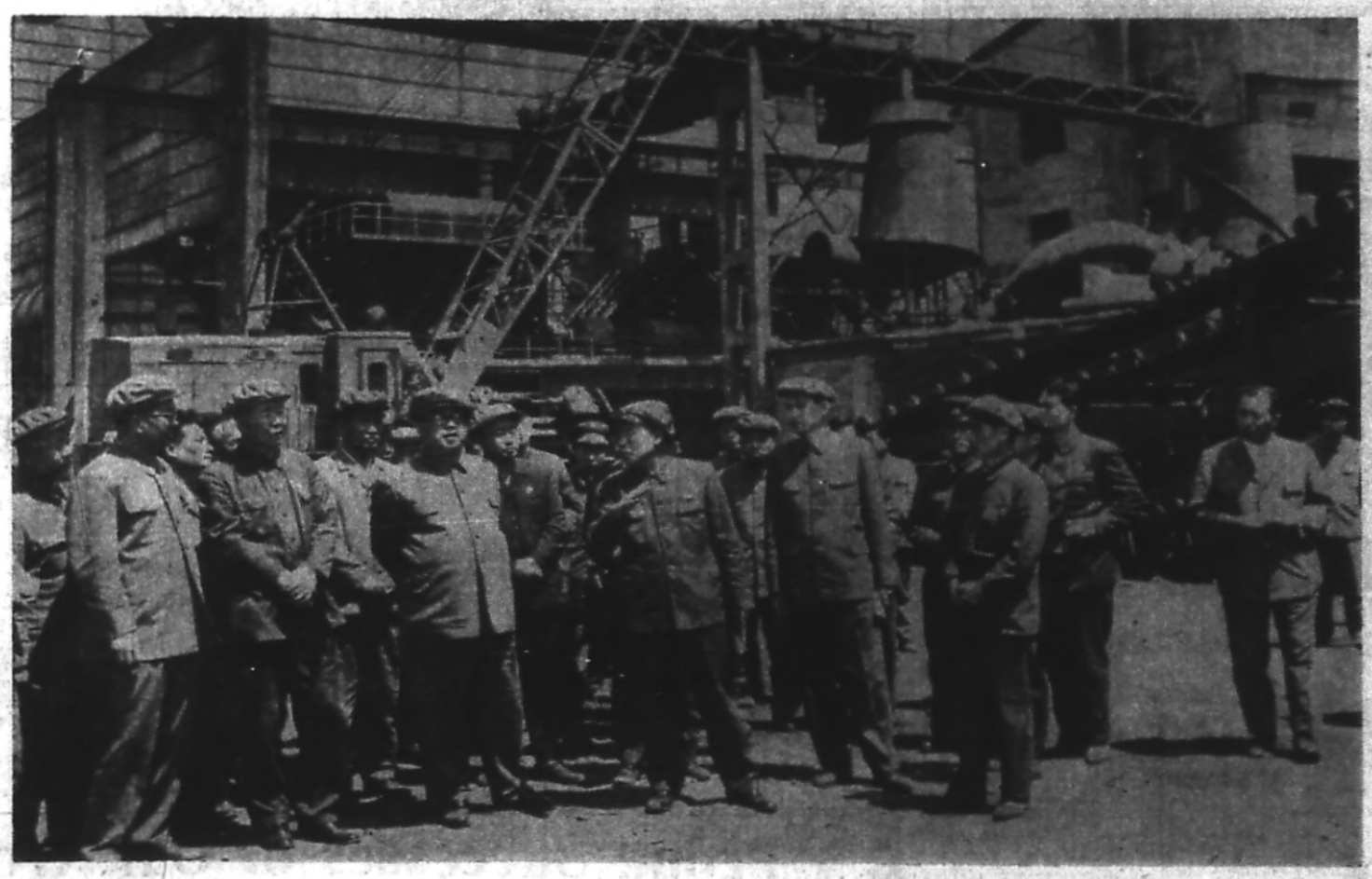
A communique on the opening of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Federation of Switzerland was signed in Berne on December 20.

The communique said:

Talks were held in Berne between a delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Li Song Hi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK, and a delegation of the Political Bureau of the Federation of Switzerland headed by Ambassador Ernesto Thalman, General Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Federation of Switzerland. At the talks the governments of the DPRK and the Federation of Switzerland agreed on December 20, 1974 to open diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level and exchange ambassadors between the two countries for the purpose of developing the relations of friendship and cooperation in all spheres on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit, respect for each other's sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

(KCNA)

The Leader Guides Us Along the Path of Creation and Renovation



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works

The expansion project site of the Kim Chaek Iron Works renews its outlook as days go by.

Only a little while before, this site was overgrown with reeds. But now there stand tall buildings of the steel shop, continuous casting bay, hot rolling shop and relay-sintering furnace and magnificent blast furnaces, demonstrating the majestic looks of a large metallurgical centre.

All these were built at miraculously rapid speed—a new Chollima speed.

I can say that perhaps more than ten years would be needed to complete this huge construction. But it was done in a little over a year!

Whenever we feast our eyes on these structures, our minds go back to those days when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed scrupulous care for the construction of this magnificent project. This project cannot be even thought of without his inspiring leadership.

Occupied as he was with the vast undertaking of directing the whole state affairs, the great leader devoted much attention to expanding an iron works.

Already as early as April 1946 he worked out an ambitious plan to build this plant into a combined metallurgical centre.

During his visit to Chongjin eight months after the country's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he touched upon the need to erect a combined metallurgical factory not far from the Musan Mine.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Expansion projects of the Kim Chaek Iron Works in the future will be very large."

In mapping out of that far-reaching plan for the expansion of the plant, he held the vision of the bright morrow when a rich and powerful sovereign and independent state would be built.

Of course the realization of this plan was by no means a royal road: the internal and external situation was complex.

Endowed with great wisdom in leading the sweep of the revolution he admirably led the people in putting the plan into effect.

Four years after his visit to Chongjin, the US imperialists unleashed a war of aggression in Korea. During the war that lasted three years, everything was reduced to ashes.

Even in the crucible of war affecting the destiny of the country and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and genius of creation and construction, had a firm conviction that the war would be brought to a victorious conclusion. So, he stressed the need to undertake the survey of the damages of the destroyed metallurgical factories, to draw up designs for their rehabilitation and train technical personnel, so as to build more splendid metallurgical factories in the triumphant fatherland, which would serve as the cornerstone in building an independent economy.

In the years of difficult postwar reconstruction, he clarified the orientation for restoring and expanding the blast furnaces and converters of our plant as he did all other metallurgical factories of our country and he led the constructors to struggle for putting it into effect.

And in the years of intense struggle when we were simultaneously carrying on the building of the economy and defences to cope with the new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialist aggressors which became more undisguised, he proposed that large quantities of materials and huge amount of funds should go to expansion project of our plant and the modernization of its equipment.

The result: many new workshops came into being and their facilities were modernized and production increased daily.

During the Six-Year Plan period when, having successfully accomplished the historic cause of socialist industrialization, our people were forging ahead dynamically towards the complete victory of socialism, he set the task of carrying out full-scale construction work to turn our factory into a big metallurgical centre, in order to rapidly develop our metallurgical industry. He indicated the orientation for building a modernly equipped steel shop, hot rolling shop, cold rolling shop, big blast furnaces, relay-sintering furnace and coke oven and selected on the spot the sites for their construction. He directed attention even to land levelling and use of construction machines.

When the construction work was progressing apace on a large scale, he urged us to extensively introduce Juche-motivated methods in construction and assembling of equipment and increase construction speed scores of times and improve the quality of construction. He gave teachings on more than 40 occasions even for the construction of the steel and rolling shops.

He urged that no able technicians and constructors and materials and funds should be grudged to promote the project.

In October 1973 he called an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and suggested that all efforts should be concentrated on the expansion project of our plant.

We builders immediately responded to his call by heroic endeavours in labour.

The hearts of all of us burnt with loyalty to him. Old norms were broken and new norms created in every site of construction.

To illustrate this: Tall chimneys standing out against the sky, ponderous converters and molten iron mixers, continuous casting facilities 17 metres high... Wonders were created in succession. The construction project which would require more than two years was wound up in a matter of one month. The equipment assembling project calling for several months was completed in only a few days.

There are many structures. But what attract our particular attention is a big blast furnace. Whenever we look at it, we feel boundless pride.

One time a foreign country broke its contract to sell us 2,000 cubic metre blast furnaces under the pressure from the US imperialists and their lackeys. This confronted us with the task to construct these furnaces with our own efforts. The leader committed this honourable task to the charge of our technicians and workers. He himself solved difficult and complex matters arising in tackling this job.

Fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance instilled in them by the great leader, workers and technicians succeeded in building another great structure—a big blast furnace of that sort—with our own blueprints, materials and efforts. This is a fine example showing the revolutionary mettle of our people who have frustrated the economic blockade policy of the US imperialists.

Thanks to the leader's meticulous guidance given on more than 100 occasions ranging from the mapping out of the long-range plan for the construction of an iron works to the solution of big and small problems, we could attain one brilliant victory after another in construction work.

But we have more work to do than what we have done.

Our task is to rapidly complete the construction project now under way and set about another project.

No matter how great and how difficult tasks we are confronted with, we can carry them out victoriously because we march ahead under the wise guidance of the leader. We will attain the goal of steel—12 million tons—without fail in the near future.

Pak Tae Gap
Director of the Metal Construction Office

Hyangha-ri, Historic Spot of Eternal Glory

The village named Hyangha-ri nestles at the foot of Mt. Hyangrobong, some 8 kilometres away to the southeast of Kanggye, one of the northernmost towns in our country.

Here at this place the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the historic Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War and roused the whole Party and all the people powerfully to the struggle to turn the tables definitely in our favour and win victory in the war.

This place is now known as a glorious historic spot. So it is visited by many people every day from different parts of the country.

Some time ago we had a chance to visit the village. Guided by a curator we first went to an ordinary, shingle-roofed peasant house. This is the house where the great leader stayed to prepare for the said plenary meeting.

The house where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stayed during the period when the historic Third Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee was held
Photo by Chong Ui Ryol

Low eaves, clay-made walls and not spacious rooms. It looked too simple to afford good accommodation.

During his stay here he often sat up late into the night. The weather was biting cold. With an overcoat slung over his shoulders, he wrote by a flickering candle light a report to be delivered at the historic plenary meeting. And he organized and directed all the work related to the meeting.

The situation was very serious at the time it was opened.

The US imperialist aggressors increased their military strength in a big way and undertook a new, military adventure in an effort to recover from the defeat they had suffered in the war.

The economy was severely destroyed. The factionalists were plotting to weaken the Party's unity and cohesion, into the bargain. They only tried to live in comfort, even under this hard situation.

The prevailing situation urgently called for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Party and increasing its militancy in every way.

With timely penetration into such situation, the leader convened the plenary meeting and directed it.

We made our way to 3-kilometre-away Hoedok-gol valley where the plenary meeting took place.

With deep emotion we looked around the meeting place on the mound of Hoedok-gol blanketed with snow. Then on to a big monument.

The inscription on it is devoted to the plenary meeting which lasted for three days from December 21, 1950.

At the plenary meeting the leader delivered a historic report entitled "The Present Situation and the Immediate Tasks."

In it, he summed up the course of the war for half a year and pointed out that the first and foremost task to be carried out for final victory in the war was to strengthen revolutionary discipline in the Party bodies, the state institutions and the army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"One of the basic conditions for defeating the ferocious enemy and winning glorious victory is strengthening Party discipline more than ever and rallying our ranks like steel around the Party Central Committee.... To carry out Party instructions in good time and correctly, even going through fire and water, should be the resolute attitude dominating the entire Party."

He referred to the need to oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and establish Juche thoroughly in military activities, and set forth the exceptionally important tasks of reorganizing the Party and government bodies and working people's organizations as soon as possible, rehabilitating the war-ravaged economy and stabilizing the people's living conditions in the areas liberated from enemy occupation, and of meeting the demands of the front.

He stressed that to win final victory the entire people should wage even more valiant struggle, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

This report served as a banner of struggle in establishing the monolithic ideological system throughout the Party and increasing the Party's militancy. It also inspired the soldiers of the People's Army and our people with redoubled courage and imbued them with the conviction that final victory was in store for them.

After the meeting, he found time to meet the people of various strata from different parts of the country, even denying himself rest, and encouraged them to strive for victory. He then visited the People's Army units as well as factories, enterprises and farm villages in the rear braving the enemy's bombing and shelling, and steered the soldiers and all the people towards the struggle to carry through the decisions of the plenary meeting.

As our gaze followed the steep path the leader had traversed for his trips to factories and rural villages for that end, we were overcome with a thousand emotions.

The curator said: "True, the tables were turned decidedly in our favour in the war thanks to the Juche-based military strategic and tactical lines the leader had clarified here at Hyangha-ri."

Wholeheartedly upholding the leader's teachings, men of the People's Army fought bravely and dealt crushing blows at the enemy by using the Juche-oriented art of war to suit the topographical conditions of our country.

(Continued on Page 3)

For the Safety of the Headquarters of Revolution

During the 15 years of protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle, commanding officers and men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army always fought with all their devotion for the safety of the Headquarters of the Korean revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

Comrade O Jung Hup was one of those commanding officers who were educated and trained by the leader.

It happened at the time when the Arduous March was made from the winter of 1938 till the spring of 1939.

In those days the Japanese imperialists conducted "large-scale punitive operations" against the KPRA by activating their huge armed forces over 200,000 strong, and even with the mobilization of their aircraft, in the whole area of southern and northern Manchuria.

Above all, they tried hard to "mop up" the Headquarters of the KPRA, because they thought that without destroying the Headquarters of the Korean revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was, they could neither wipe out the KPRA nor strangulate the Korean revolution.

The most important task set before the KPRA at that time, therefore, was to defend the Headquarters of the revolution.

Comrade O Jung Hup asked to be allowed to undertake this difficult yet honourable task and took the lead in the struggle to carry it out.

Whenever the enemy troops appeared suddenly, he first cared about the place where the leader was and in case of imminent danger he did not hesitate to defend the Headquarters with his life.

It was when the main units of the KPRA reached the entrance to Chitaokou, Changpai county, after nearly one month of march.

Seeing through what the enemy was after, the leader set out the tactical line of swiftly concentrating, dispersing and moving the KPRA units.

In accordance with this line, the 7th regiment under the command of Comrade O Jung Hup was engaged in military activities, away from the Headquarters where the leader was.

One day, at peep of dawn more than 1,000 enemy troops began to surge forward stealthily along a valley.

That moment, a clarion bugle call rang out from the O Jung Hup regiment which was climbing the ridge of a mountain in the direction opposite to the course taken by the Headquarters.

Then came the rattle of rifles of the KPRA mowing down enemy troops, and words of command of Comrade O Jung Hup were heard.

"7th regiment, attack the enemy in front!"

"8th regiment, detour from both sides and intercept the enemy's retreat!" His order was intended to lure the enemy forces by disguising his regiment as the Headquarters.

The enemy started pursuit, taking the regiment of Comrade O Jung Hup for the KPRA Headquarters.

While decoying the onrushing enemy troops and surmounting indescribable difficulties Comrade O Jung Hup led his regiment to slip out in the direction of Erhshihtaokou.

Several airplanes of the enemy made reconnoitering flight, nearly skimming the deep forests. They strafed and bombed indiscriminately when something unusual was spotted.

Then "punitive troops" of the enemy came in hot pursuit with military policemen at the head.

More skillfully passing his unit off as the Headquarters, regimental commander O Jung Hup enticed the enemy forces into places favourable for his regiment to attack and showered terrible fire upon them.

Each time the chasing enemy was not in sight, he turned back again being afraid the enemy might go in the direction of the Headquarters. Thus his regiment allured the enemy troops constantly, crushing them.

His unit was still on the arduous march. One night a shot cracked out in the distance when he was having a talk with his men around a campfire, concerned about the safety of the Headquarters.

"A shot. What happened?"

Comrade O Jung Hup looked tense.

"I wonder the Headquarters has advanced in that direction... Hardly possible that other units appear there. It's the Headquarters, for sure."

He rose abruptly to his feet.

"The Headquarters guarded by only one company may be detected and encircled by the enemy... Comrades, we must defend the Headquarters at the cost of our lives!"

Instantly the regiment made preparations and started up a forced march.

The shot was fired by the leader when he attacked Shihsantaokou to throw the enemy into confusion and inform the 7th regiment of the whereabouts of the Headquarters.

The regiment learned this near Shihsantaokou and assaulted the enemy troops in two villages in succession so as to let the Headquarters know its whereabouts.

Then the regiment took a rest in a nearby forest so that a correspondent of the Headquarters could easily find it.

Two days later, the correspondent from the Headquarters arrived. Regimental commander O Jung Hup darted forward and greeted him.

"Comrade Commander is in good health?"

"Yes, he is healthy as ever."

The two flung themselves into each other's arms and wept with emotion.

Like this, Comrade O Jung Hup fought, dedicating his all, for the safety of the Headquarters of the Korean revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

Kim Gwang Su

Victorious Battles at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu

Our people mark the memorable 35th anniversary of the victorious Liukosung and Chiahsintzu battles, organized and commanded by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in December 1939.

In the second half of 1939, the Japanese imperialist aggressors started an all-out "punitive" operations against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the name of "long-distance pursuit operations" and "punitive operations by districts".

For this, they threw a large body of troops to encircle and block the guerrillas' secret encampments. At the same time they were intent on locating the Headquarters of the Korean revolution.

To provide against this situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung changed his previous guerrilla tactics of conducting military activities relying on secret encampments and set forth the new strategical and tactical policy of conducting large-unit circling operations in the areas northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san.

This new tactical policy was indeed a flexible tactics: large KPRA units would move along the predetermined secret course; they would suddenly appear to take the enemy troops by surprise, and then disappear into nowhere, dispersing their forces and throwing them into confusion; if the enemy troops would pursue them, they would change their course, and if they would still persist in chasing the guerrillas, they would knock them out.

Following this policy, the main forces of the KPRA conducted many operations to attack the enemy forces in the Holung area along the Tuman-gang River.

Scared by these operations the enemy began to hurry "punitive" forces active in other areas into this area and desperately combed mountain ridges.

To frustrate the enemy's scheme the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung employed a new tactics of making the main KPRA units slip out of the enemy's cordon and march softly north to the hinterland of Tunhua by the secret route he had charted beforehand and attack the enemy at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu.

In those days the throngs of enemy troops were entrenched at Liukosung and some 600 lumberjacks were working under their harsh whips.

In this situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a daring operation plan to attack there. His plan was to destroy the enemy troops and save workers languishing under the Japanese imperialists' exploitation and oppression, and enrol them into guerrilla units. The plan was also aimed at dealing heavy blows at the enemy troops who were desperately hunting for the guerrillas in the Holung area.

It was at about 21:00, December 17 that a signal shot was fired by the leader. In a moment, members of the KPRA closed in upon the enemies and wiped them out at a single sweep. They liberated the village in lightning attacks.

The lumber station workers volunteered in carrying booty and wanted to join the KPRA. Their request was accepted and some 100 men were enrolled.

In the wake of the victorious battle at Liukosung the leader organized another operation to wipe out the enemy at Chiahsintzu.

Chiahsintzu was a village larger than Liukosung, which was inhabited by more than 1,000 lumberjacks. And the village swarmed with Japanese imperialist aggressors and other enemies.

At night on December 24 the leader issued the order to encircle and annihilate the enemy there.

According to his combat plan, KPRA men immediately launched an encircling operation.

Terrified at the news that their units had been utterly defeated at Liukosung and confronted with guerrillas' enveloping attacks, the enemies could not do anything but to lay down their arms.

Thus the village came under the complete control of the guerrillas.

After the victorious battle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung addressed the workers. The substance of what he said was:

You are the true sons of the people and you are the people who are responsible for the destiny of the country and nation.

How can you remain mere onlookers to your beloved parents, brothers and sisters being trampled underfoot at the hands of the ferocious Japanese gangsters!

We guerrillas are the army of the people who fight to repulse the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the freedom and liberation of the country.

If you want to achieve the liberation and independence of the beloved country and put an end to the shameful life of a ruined nation, you must fight courageously against the Japanese imperialists.

Comrades, if you are resolved to annihilate the enemy with weapons in your hands, join the guerrilla army!

Encouraged by his ardent appeal, the lumber station workers were all eager to join the army. Some 100 men were recruited.

Following the victorious battles at Liukosung and Chiahsintzu, the leader organized and guided 40-odd days of political and military study at the Paishihtan camp in Fusung county, so as to temper the recruits politically and militarily.

The Liukosung and Chiahsintzu battles showed the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's superb tactics—to lure the enemy's "punitive" forces concentrated on the northeast slopes of Mt. Paekdu-san, to the thick forests of Tunhua and disperse and plunge them into confusion. These battles once more proved the greatness of his original tactics.

These battles also demonstrated the might of the KPRA and further reinforced its forces. The battles made their way with tremendous political impact to the minds of people, imbuing them with the firm conviction that Japanese imperialism would be defeated. Particularly they made great contributions to leading the Korean revolution to a steady upsurge.

Our people who are marking this memorable day evince their firm resolve to remain singleheartedly loyal to the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, taking the great pride in the fact that they make revolution under his guidance.

Li Chol Sam

A Year of Construction Adorned with Creation of Structures

This year witnessed a marvellous success gained in capital construction through the energetic struggle waged by our working people to faithfully execute the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy for huge socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"This year we should direct the efforts of the whole Party and the whole state to capital construction and effect a great upsurge in construction.

"The key to the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan in all branches of the national economy lies in successful capital construction this year. The Central Committee of the Party defined this year as a year of construction and decided to concentrate efforts on capital construction."

In accordance with the respected and beloved leader's instruction as quoted above, the state made big investment in large-scale capital construction and pushed it ahead.

Our heroic builders worked like blazes on the front of capital construction, upholding the leader's instruction; they conducted a vigorous "speed campaign" amid the clarion bugle call urging them to go ahead and thus created a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed"—the "loyalty speed". As a result, hosts of giant monumental structures adorning the year of construction came into being. They include those built for heavy and light industries and agriculture and those erected at the site of the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

The heroic builders who undertook the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a giant metallurgical centre in the northern tip of our country, built a modern steel shop in a short time and installed a mammoth relay-sintering furnace and blast furnace in a little more than five months with our own technique and materials. Besides, the second steel shop and the third steel shop were newly built respectively in the Kangson Steel Complex and the Songjin Steel Plant. These new, highly-modernized and large metallurgical installations contributed to further consolidation of the material foundation of the ferrous metallurgical industry.

The constructors engaged in the Musan Mine expansion project also scored a success. They brought the first-stage project to successful completion in a bit longer than five months. The second-stage project is now well under way.

Great successes were made also in the construction of new power bases.

The projects of large hydro-power and thermal power plants such as the Sodusu, Pukchang, Chongchongang and Taedong-gang power stations made big headway. This was an outcome of the strenuous efforts the constructors bent displaying unremitting spirit and vivacious militancy. In the Pukchang Thermal Power Station alone several more turbines were put into operation this year.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of new large-scale chemical plants and cement factories. The first-stage project of the Youth Chemical Factory was accelerated greatly.

The construction of the Sunchon Cement Factory, which will have a 3-million-ton capacity when the first-stage project is completed, has been propelled successfully. Silos were already built there. In the February 8 Cement Factory another large kiln was commissioned. Phosphorous fertilizer factories mushroomed in different parts of the country.

Along with main heavy industry bases, many light industry and poultry industry bases were set up. Modernly-equipped Sariwon Textile Mill went into operation. A combined chemical fibre spinning shop was newly built in the Pyongyang Combined Textile Mill and a weaving shop erected in the September Textile Mill. A vinyl-chloride sheet shop was added to the Pyongyang General Daily Necessities Factory and a sponge-leather shop to the Hamhung Disabled Soldiers Plastic Daily Necessities Factory. Many other modernly-equipped textile and daily necessities production centres made their appearance. A large number of big locally-run factories were built in all parts of the country. Noteworthy was the completion of cornstarch factories in the provinces. Among them is the Pukchang Cornstarch Factory furnished with up-to-date facilities. This helped toward further development of food-processing industry.

Duck-houses with the floor space of 100,000 square metres were built by Kwangpo Lake, reminding us of a small town. This led to a 3-fold increase in the production capacity. A modern chicken plant with the floor space of 62,000 square metres was erected in Hungsang. New chicken plants appeared in Sariwon, Sangwon, Kangdong, Huichon, Sakju and other districts. The poultry factories in Chongjin, Kaesong, Kaechon, Kowon, Tudan and Ryongje markedly expanded their production capacity.

Conspicuous success was registered in rural construction.

The large-scale Yontan reservoir project was completed to feed 20,000 *chongbo* of fields with life-giving water. Many modern production facilities—thrashing ground, drying place, warehouse, etc.—came into existence in rural villages.

Shim Nung Mok

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"All the Party members and working people should make a new leap forward in socialist construction by energetically accelerating construction at a new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed."

Keeping in mind the teaching of the fatherly leader, the constructors of our country have been in the valorous, all-out charge to adorn this year, a year of construction, with labour achievements, determined to be faithful to the leader. They are now rushing forward like the wind, creating a "new Chollima speed, a new Pyongyang speed"—the "loyalty speed".

Along the revolutionary line of "speed campaign" the heroic constructors infinitely faithful to the leader are working ambitiously and daringly in large-scale construction sites where projects are under way to set up modern metallurgical, chemical, building-materials and power bases. They introduced Juche-oriented and scientific methods of construction, thus chalking up world-startling miraculous successes.

A great leap and a great innovation are taking place in the construction of the Youth Chemical Factory, a giant chemical industrial base, which is towering imposingly in the western region of our country.

The builders of this factory introduced bold methods of construction in all parts of the work site, which resulted in raising labour efficiency incomparably higher than the set norm.

The builders who were in charge of the assembling work for a 70 metre high steel chimney thought it impossible to erect it without a 100-ton crane when they undertook the job. But they succeeded in building it at a stretch by prefabricating its parts on the ground, making good use of their winch.

Having applied bold installing methods extensively the constructors of the transformer substation finished the project in only one month, which would take six months and those of the paper mill who set the goal of carrying out their work in 45 days which would require a whole year are now buckling down to the work.

Builders here recently increased their labour efficiency 3.5 times in the construction of a chemical factory, 4.9 times in that of a paper mill and 2 times in that of a urea fertilizer factory as compared with the average daily results in the pre-October period.

As a result, the large-scale Youth Chemical Factory comprising the urea fertilizer factory with the capacity of 360,000 tons, the Orlon factory with the capacity of 10,000 tons, the polyethylene factory with the capacity of 25,000 tons and a paper mill is springing up with rapidity.

Unimaginable wisdoms and boldness are being displayed by constructors everywhere, because they have taken part in the huge socialist construction full of enthusiasm to practice intense loyalty to the leader, with an adamant resolve to accept his teaching unconditionally and carry it through to the end.

The furnace constructors engaged in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a giant metallurgical base, daringly transferred a 75-ton tower crane from a distance without taking it apart and assembled on the ground the hoist bridge whose length and weight are 80-odd metres and 120-odd tons respectively, thus increasing their labour efficiency 30 times at a bound.

This speed of construction in all posts rendered it possible to build a modern, giant furnace in a brief period.

News of innovations is also reported from where the expansion project of the April 13 Iron Works is in progress and from the construction sites of the Sunchon Cement Factory, the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the Sodusu Power Station, the Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Station, the Taedonggang Power Station and many other construction sites. The "speed campaign" is now going on with full intensity there.

With a sheer desire to hasten all their projects as much as possible the workers on the front of capital construction introduced over 1,740 technical innovation proposals in construction work by the end of October this year through a massive technical innovation movement.

The constructors are performing heroic feats with the honour and pride that they are in the van of socialist construction this year. Thanks to their vigorous struggle, many factories are mushrooming in all parts of the country and the foundation of our independent national economy has been reinforced. This provides precious assets that enable us to attain ahead of time the grand goals of the Six-Year Plan and hit the ten major targets of economic construction for the next perspective plan period.

Li Nung Chon

Heroic Feats of Constructors

Constructors are engaged in an assembling job. They finish it at a breath through a vigorous "speed campaign"

A giant blast furnace which rises at the Kim Chaek Iron Works

The Youth Chemical Factory now under construction at a high tempo

(Continued from Page 2)

The blood-stained Stars and Stripes were torn to pieces, which lay strewn over the hills of our country.

The loss of the enemy during a year following the outbreak of the war was enormous: over 598,000 effectives, more than a half of his loss in the Second World War, were put out of action and a huge quantity of war materiel and technical equipment were destroyed.

Sustaining ignominious setbacks, the enemy was compelled to propose armistice negotiations.

In step with the successful operations at the front, the people in the rear rehabilitated factories and enterprises with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thereby meeting the demands of the front.

It was thanks to the leader's ingenious strategy and tactics and his well-advised guidance that the US imperialist aggressors' foolish design to swallow up the northern half of the Republic at a gulp was smashed to atoms.

Reconstructing the links of the immortal story inscribed on the monument, we climbed down the mound and came to a halt before a house which was surrounded with low wattle-fence.

It was where the leader dropped in on his way back from the meeting and took the supper served by the villagers with all their sincerity.

In Hyangha-ri he always lived a frugal dietary life, saying, "When **the people are eating millet, we must have it, too."** He sometimes stayed on in the meeting place, afraid he might have cause trouble to the people.

A flood of emotions filled our breasts when we were thinking of the lofty character of the leader who always found himself among the people to share weal and woe with them.

Hyangha-ri, the historic spot of eternal glory, is indeed woven through many moving stories, carrying rich memories of the wise guidance and lofty virtues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist of genius.

As we left there, our determination to remain singleheartedly loyal to him grew stronger than ever.

Kwak Chun Man

Advantages of Industrial Complex Initiated by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Kim Jong Hoe, Rector of National Economy Institute

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician of our times, advanced the original policy of establishing an industrial complex as the new form in organizing socialist management of enterprise, and he undertook and saw this policy through.

The complex is a combination of enterprises of different branches centering around a large unit whose products play the leading role in the development of the national economy. The production activities of these different units are subject to the production of the said major goods.

This policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's is a scientifically-substantiated policy. Because it mirrors the most urgent requirements of our economic development calling for raising our industrial production on to a higher plane, following the successful accomplishment of the historic task of socialist industrialization.

Under his wise leadership the historic task of socialist industrialization was admirably completed in our country. Thus, a modern and independent industry came into being with solid foundations and its might grew as never before. Our industry grew so much bigger in scale, with sophisticated relations between enterprises.

This situation urgently needed to decisively strengthen the organic ties between the related factories and enterprises and gear their activities to each other like cogwheels under any conditions. It also called for putting industrial production as a whole on a steady normal basis and bringing about a revolutionary upsurge in the building of socialism.

This urgent problem raised by the new, changed reality of our industrial development was solved opportunely and correctly in our country. In this, of course, the credit was due to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who initiated the industrial complex, an entirely new form in organizing socialist management of enterprise.

This complex or a big combination of related enterprises organizes and directs the cooperative production of different enterprises under the planned, centralized state guidance. It is accountable to the Party and the state for their activities in all realms—production, technology and ideology.

Its characteristics are: First, it is a system of enterprise management under which all production activities of its related enterprises are managed in a uniform way under the collective leadership of its Party committee which functions as the highest leading organ of the complex in the capacity of a county Party committee. Second, it is a unit of production that gives coordinated production and technical guidance in different enterprises, ranging from the production of raw materials to the production of goods. Lastly, it is an extended unit of management linking up the cost-accounting enterprises.

This complex renders it possible to fully meet the requirements of the Taean work system, a unique form of industrial management created by the leader. It is well in line with the level in the development of our productive forces at present and reflects most correctly the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system. This means that the complex has great advantages in various aspects.

Its first merit is in the intensification of Party guidance in industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Lacking the Party's leadership, the masses cannot be mobilized, nor can socialism and communism be built."

Strengthening Party's leading role in economic management is connected with the position a party holds and the mission it assumes under the system of the dictatorship of proletariat. The strengthened Party leadership, that is, intensified political guidance, is the basic guarantee for success in socialist management of industry.

In establishing the Taean work system the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made sure that local Party bodies increased their leadership in industry. At the same time, he defined the Party committee as the highest leading organ of each production unit aimed at intensifying its leadership in production. Also in forming the industrial complex, he did the same.

Defining the Party committee as the highest leading organ of the complex means that Party guidance in industry is now undertaken effectively because it is closely combined with production activities.

Socialist industrial production is based on the highly-developed division of labour and cooperative work. So, in the course of this production there arise difficult and complex problems one after another in the organization of production and technical guidance and in other realms of management activities. Solving these problems in good time is essential to increasing industrial production at an unusually high tempo in accordance with the revolutionary line of the "speed campaign".

This need can be met satisfactorily only when Party organizations give guidance in industrial production in close combination with production activities.

In the industrial complex, Party guidance in production is undertaken through two channels—the one is through the Party committee of the complex and the other, through primary Party organization in each enterprise under the complex. This enables Party organizations to go deeper into the midst of production sites, grasp all knotty problems in time and untie them correctly.

This measure defining the Party committee as the highest leading organ of the complex also further consolidates Party's unified guidance in industrial production.

Since all the related enterprises, no matter what branches they belong to and where they are situated, are placed under the direct control of the Party committee of the complex, the complex can give unified guidance in all different branches and in all enterprises of different regions and enables the concentration of efforts on the production of major goods.

This means remedying two kinds of defects: the one is regional Party organizations' failure in combining their guidance with the specific production activities and the other is the regional limitation of Party organizations of different production units in directing production. It inevitably strengthens Party's guidance in industry still further.

The industrial complex has the further advantage that it gives full scope to the socialist cooperative production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"In socialist society, the fulfilment of the cooperative production plan is not a task to which we take an I-don't-care attitude. This task is a law and must be carried out unconditionally in all branches of the national economy and in factories and enterprises."

In socialist society success in cooperative production depends largely on a well-knit production ties between enterprises and, particularly on a well-arranged organizational system of management.

In former days the separate enterprises were subject to their respective higher administrative units; they were functioning in accordance with directives from these units and they were relatively independent in their management activities. These facts necessarily gave rise to stodgy departmentalism, formalism, expediency and other old ideological debris.

But now these enterprises have been involved in a unitary system of the industrial complex. This has contributed to eliminating all these outdated ideological remnants.

And the results of management activities of all the enterprises under the complex are determined according to the fulfilment of their assignments for production of major goods of the complex and other goods. Therefore, the interests of different units are reconciled. This is one of important factors for a high degree of collectivism.

The complex directly prepares plans to suit the actual conditions in related enterprises, this not through complicated channels of intermediary agencies that belong to different administrative units, so that all indices are geared into each other right down to details. Thus it has become possible to carry through the Party's policy of detailed planning.

It has a material supply agency as well as the enterprises which produce raw and other materials and fuel needed for manufacturing major goods. This means that the system of production and supply of raw materials and fuel is now solidly based.

In this way, the complex forms an integral whole with all branches and factories and enterprises closely interlinked, making it possible to undertake more satisfactorily cooperative production in socialist industry which develops in a planned way.

Its third advantage is in the further strengthening of democratic centralism in industrial management.

Democratic centralism represents an important principle to be adhered to firmly in the whole course of the building of socialism and communism. The need to establish the democratic centralism becomes greater in economic management as the economy grows in scope, production ties between enterprises become more and more complex and socialist construction progresses.

The organization of the complex enables the state to give specific guidance to large enterprises manufacturing those goods which are of key importance in the development of the national economy and thus increase its centralized guidance still more. At the same time, it enables the complex itself to directly guide and manage the affiliated enterprises independently, within the framework of state plans, and thus bring their creative initiative into full play.

This shows that the complex is the best form in organizing enterprise management in that it can opportunely and correctly put into effect the Party's economic policy by relying on the creative initiative of the related enterprises. Meanwhile it helps the state increase its centralized guidance in those large enterprises which play the leading role in the development of the national economy.

The great validity of the industrial complex uniquely founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung finds its expression in all domains.

The strengthened Party guidance in economic management, the improved cooperation between enterprises, the high sense of collective responsibility, the normalization of production and the high tempo of growth—all these have been made possible only by this new system.

The Korean People Will Certainly Force the US Imperialist Aggression Troops Out of South Korea and Accomplish National Reunification

DPRK Delegation Issues Statement upon Conclusion of Debate on Korean Question at 29th UN General Assembly

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 17 upon the conclusion of the debate on the Korean question at the 29th UN General Assembly.

The statement said:

The debate on the Korean question at the 29th UN General Assembly closed on December 17. The whole course of the debate has clearly proved that the just cause of the Korean people to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, rejecting outside forces, is sure to triumph and the criminal machinations of the US and its followers to bar the reunification of Korea and perpetuate its division, pursuing the policies of aggression and war, are bound to meet a shameful fiasco.

At the UN General Assembly the US representative let out a string of absurd sophism to invent a pretext for justifying the US forces' continued occupation of south Korea and cooked up what they call "resolution" by employing every conceivable dastardly and sinister method. This "resolution" is no more than a sheet of paper seeking the US forces' permanent occupation of south Korea and the permanent division of Korea.

Through this the US has once again fully revealed its weakness and its despicable aggressive nature.

The DPRK delegation states that it decisively opposes the so-called "resolution" of the 29th UN General Assembly on the Korean question which runs counter to the will and aspiration of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people and does not recognize it.

The statement continued:

The general world situation is now turning decisively in favour of the Korean people struggling for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The representatives of an absolute majority of the countries at the 29th UN General Assembly exposed and denounced the US policies of aggression and war and decisively repudiated its attempt to create "two Koreas" and strongly demanded that the US troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag be withdrawn from it and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

This was a striking demonstration of the justness and great vitality of the line of the independent, peaceful reunification of the DPRK Government and a great demonstration of the daily growing international solidarity for our cause of national reunification. This, at the same time, proved a heavy blow at the US imperialists and their lackeys and made them tremble for uneasiness and fear.

The statement went on to say:

As the whole historic course of the debate on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly shows, those countries supporting the just struggle of the Korean people to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, are sharply growing in number year after year and their ranks will be further expanded and strengthened in the future.

All the countries which express positive support and firm solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification are the new emerging forces representing the trend of the present times toward independence and the future and, accordingly, their strength is inexhaustible.

With no amount of attempt can the US overpower the might of the new emerging forces.

Gone are the days when the US imperialists could bargain over and decide the destiny of the Asian, African and Latin American people.

The present era is an era of a great turn in which the old imperialist forces are falling into decay and ruin and once oppressed and maltreated people are taking their place on the stage of history as its masters.

The UN must never allow the US moves to permanently station their aggressor troops in south Korea, going against the trend of the times and ignoring the will of the Korean people and the world's people, and it should take a step to withdraw the US troops stationed in south Korea under its flag.

As long as the US imperialist aggressor troops occupy south Korea, we will fight it out to force them to withdraw.

The DPRK delegation expresses thanks to the representatives of the 40 countries which initiated the draft resolution on withdrawing all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag and actively struggled to have it carried and to the representatives of all the friendly countries which extended support and sympathy for our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, the statement expressed the belief that the Korean people will certainly force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and accomplish the historical cause of national reunification with the support and encouragement of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American countries and all the peace-loving countries.

If the US Imperialists Persist in the Manoeuvre to Start a Nuclear War, They Will Be Meted Out a Stern Punishment, Warns DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

If the US imperialists persist in the foolish manoeuvres to start a nuclear war, going against the desire of the Korean people and world's people for peace they will be meted out a stern punishment by the people.

So warned the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his statement on December 20 denouncing the US imperialists who are obsessed with nuclear war preparations in south Korea.

The statement said: the US imperialists are converting south Korea into a nuclear attack base by introducing nuclear warheads and nuclear weapons there. This vividly shows that they are scheming to keep hold on south Korea as their permanent colony and military base and turning it into an advance base from where to invade the northern half of the Republic and Asia.

As has already been exposed to the world, the US imperialists have long since introduced tactical nuclear weapons and guided missiles into south Korea and incessantly conducted missile launching exercises in the front areas and on the sea.

Ford, the boss of US imperialism, turned up in south Korea some time ago and, completely casting off even the mask of "peace", zealously instigated the south Korean bellicose elements to the provocation of a war.

These days, the south Korean bellicose elements are also working persistently to bring into south Korea even atomic reactors needed for the production of nuclear weapons in step with the manoeuvres of nuclear war preparations of the US imperialists, their master.

All these facts show that the moves of the US imperialists to convert south Korea into a nuclear attack base for Asian aggression are being stepped up on a fuller scale and a new danger of nuclear war is brewing in Korea.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sternly condemn the act of the US imperialists who are introducing nuclear weapons into south Korea as a wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a grave criminal act to start a nuclear war in Korea and Asia.

The feverish nuclear war preparations by the US imperialists in south Korea today prove with added clarity that the so-called "threat of southward invasion" on their lips is a deliberately invented sheer lie and US imperialism is the very one aggravating tension and creating a danger of war in Korea.

Noting that the US imperialists' manoeuvres of nuclear war preparations in south Korea are an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people, the statement declared:

The US imperialists should desist from running riot, looking straight at the reality today, and get out of south Korea at once, taking along the nuclear weapons and all other lethal weapons.

The Korean people will continue to make every effort in the future to maintain and consolidate peace in our country and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people express the belief that the governments and peoples of all countries of the world loving peace and justice will denounce the US imperialists' criminal manoeuvres of nuclear war preparations and extend still greater support and solidarity to the just struggle of the Korean people to preserve peace in Korea and Asia and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

South Korea: Land of Darkness

Industry Goes Bankrupt

Now south Korea's economy is undergoing a process of total disintegration. The serious food crisis and overall bankruptcy of industry accelerate this process.

It can be seen in the rapid decrease in industrial output.

Even according to the doctored figures released by the puppet clique, industrial production in August this year showed a decrease of 9 per cent compared with the previous month, of which the manufacturing industry dwindled by 10.2 per cent.

The sag in industrial output is due to the overall bankruptcy of enterprises.

The present situation of medium and small textile enterprises which have a conspicuous share in south Korea's industry testifies to this. Only 45 per cent of these enterprises are now operating.

In Taegu, North Kyongsang Province where the bulk of these are concentrated, many mills were bankrupt and even 87 per cent of remaining mills are operating below capacity. This compels them to cut working hours or suspend operation.

The same is true of all other units.

Particular mention should be made of the situation of medium and small flouring mills. Those now functioning are only 50 per cent. This results from the food crisis and the shortage of raw materials.

Small wonder, south Korean newspapers report: "No state of return to economic prosperity is expected. Many enterprises are obliged to curtail or suspend operation and carry out a mass discharge of workers" and "Such stagnation means the bankruptcy of economy and there is every sign of panic."

The horrible bankruptcy of industry is the outcome of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of selling the country.

The puppets are imposing huge amounts of taxes upon medium and small manufacturers. During the period of recent four to five years the tax burden of these people increased two times. In the meantime comprador capitalists are granted special privileges with regard to raw and other materials.

Worse still, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi thugs bring in US and Japanese monopoly capital randomly. Oppressed by this capital, coupled with the serious shortage of funds and raw materials and the difficulty of marketing, medium and small enterprises are steadily advancing towards bankruptcy and ruin.

Unless the colonial rule of US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of selling the country are abolished, the stagnation and bankruptcy of south Korea's economy cannot be prevented.

Kang Jin On

Hail National Holiday of Sudanese People

On January 1 the Sudanese people will mark the significant 19th anniversary of the independence of their country.

The victory in the May Revolution in 1969 opened up broad vistas for the Sudanese people to build a new society, taking their destiny into their own hands.

Under the correct leadership of President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, their outstanding leader, the Sudanese people are registering great successes in their struggle to achieve the country's independent development by frustrating incessant subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges, depriving them of their economic foothold and dynamically stepping up the "Sudanization" of the economy.

In the Sudan the economic backwardness, the baneful aftermath of colonial rule, is being eliminated and the appearance of the country changed gradually. In future, the Sudanese people will make a greater advance in their endeavour to carry out the ten major tasks of economic construction set forward by President Nimeri in last May.

Externally, the Sudanese government and people oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively support the just struggle of the people of all countries including the Arab brothers and the African people.

The Korean people sincerely congratulate the Sudanese people on their successes and express firm solidarity with them in their righteous struggle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Geographically Korea and the Sudan are far apart from each other. However, the peoples of the two countries are very friendly and maintain a close relationship."

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries strengthened and developed continuously in the past. Especially, through President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri's visit to our country in 1970, the relations between the two countries have entered a new stage.

Our people set the "week of friendship between Korea and Sudan" in May every year and the Sudanese people the "month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea" and the "week of friendship between the Sudan and Korea" every year and both of them hold various functions to strengthen their militant solidarity.

In the international arena, too, the Sudanese people give active support to the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

This is a clear manifestation of the relations of friendship and cooperation and unity between the two peoples.

In the future, too, our people will make every possible effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Sudanese people, their close comrade-in-arms and brother.

The Korean people heartily wish the Sudanese people greater successes in their struggle to firmly defend their revolutionary gains, liquidate the aftereffects of imperialist colonial rule and achieve the country's independent development.

Han Dok Yon

Photo Exhibition and Film Show Arranged to Celebrate 14th SVNNFL Founding Anniversary

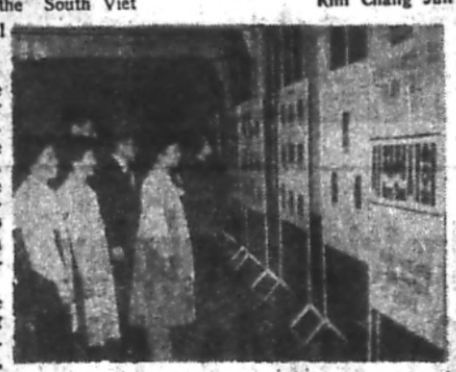
The Korean Committee of the Anti-US Struggle for Supporting Viet Nam and the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle co-sponsored a photo exhibition and film show on December 17 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the founding of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

Present on the occasion together with working people in the city were Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and personages concerned.

Invited there were Ho Cong Kieu, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members of the Embassy of the Republic of South Viet Nam and staff members of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Pyongyang.

After seeing photographs on display, the attendants appreciated a South Vietnamese documentary and a Vietnamese feature film.

Kim Chang Jun



Children Have No Access to Education

Seen on the crowded streets are many children. Some are hawking newspapers and others are carting heavy loads, sweating profusely. The emaciated faces betray their anxiety, impatience, fatigue and sorrow.

They are teen-agers who should be given school education as well as the time to frisk about. But they find themselves at great pains to earn a few pennies on the "vocational front". Such miserable scenes are too often presented on the streets of south Korean cities.

Now innumerable children in south Korea cannot attend school, pinched with appalling poverty. Last year 350,000 students gave up their plan to enter schools of higher grade for want of money. This year school impositions advanced by 80 per cent at middle and high schools. Added to these were over 50 kinds of miscellaneous levies. No wonder such students grow in number.

To many of the south Korean children access to schools is impossible. They are compelled to work as newsboys or porters to raise a little money. Such a deplorable reality is an outcome of the "modernization policy" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

A Year of Glory: Friendship and Solidarity

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Thanks to the independent and revolutionary foreign policy of the Government of the Republic, our country's international position has now risen greatly and the international solidarity of our revolution has been further strengthened."

The past one year was a year of glory in which the boundless respect and reverence of the world's people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung became still more deepened, our country's international position rose higher than ever and supporters and sympathizers for our revolution rapidly increased in number.

Study of the Great Juche Idea—Irresistible Trend

In 1974, too, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made public many immortal classical works including "The Peoples of the Third World Who Advance under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause". Thus he not only led the Korean people along the one road of great victory but also made a permanent contribution to the development of the world revolution.

That is why the world's people hold the great Comrade Kim Il Sung in infinite veneration, looking up to him as "the red sun of the oppressed peoples of the whole world" and "the great revolutionary leader whose appearance was craved for by mankind for a long time".

In his poem "Greetings to the Respected and Beloved Leader Kim Il Sung" Syrian writer Abdel Mouin Malouhi, Cultural Counsellor of the Presidential Office, wrote:

"How wonderful your creative idea is.

The whole world listens to its responsive echo.

You are not only the leader of the Korean people but also an eternal leader of mankind!

You are not only the leader of our time but also an eternal leader of the future!

The marvelous creative power dominates all over the world."

Shinya Kawamura, Member of the Central Standing Committee of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists, stressed in his speech:

"President Kim Il Sung is the great revolutionary leader whose appearance was eagerly waited for by mankind for a long time, the sole centre of the international communist movement and an eternal leader who ensures the final victory of the world revolution.

To protect and follow President Kim Il Sung—this is a glorious common duty set before all the peoples who aspire after progress and democracy."

The people of all lands express ever deeper respect and reverence for our leader. Furthermore, they are conducting more extensive activities to study the classical works published by him in each historical period and acquire his immortal Juche idea.

Here is a typical example.

The "Scientific Seminar on 'Tasks of the Third World People for the Solution of Rural Question' Marking the 10th Anniversary of the Publication of the Theses on the Rural Question" Authored by President Kim Il Sung" was held in Lome, capital of Togo, early in October, attended by the delegations of over 30 countries.

The speakers unanimously determined to study more deeply the leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, highly appraising his rural theses as "a great program which embodied the great Juche idea in the solution of the rural question," "a true encyclopedia for the solution of the rural question" and "a precious treasure for all the people of the third world and progressive mankind."

Similar examples are the "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" and the "National Youth Rally for Studying and Imparting the Juche Idea" held in Tokyo, Japan, and other seminars held in various countries.

Many countries published the great leader's works as separate pamphlets in their national languages, which carried his portrait in place of honour. The full texts or gists of his works were printed in their publications and broadcasted.

To study the Juche idea and live in accordance with the Juche idea—this is the unanimous desire of the world people and an irresistible demand of the times at present.

Our Country's Position Daily Enhanced

The international position of our country has steadily risen despite the heinous acts of US imperialism designed to blockade and isolate our country.

This year alone, 15 countries established diplomatic relations with our country.

Now, all countries of the world, except the United States, Japan and some other reactionary states, maintain good relations with us or want to do so.

On the other hand, the countries which have diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets are inclined to sever the relations and expel the latter's "embassy".

A clear proof of this is the fact that in last September the Government of the Republic of Togo issued a thunderbolt-like statement which said "We can no longer maintain the relations with south Korea where foreign troops, the main obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, are still stationed", and it cut off the diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets and expelled the puppet "embassy".

It has become a growing trend that an increasing number of countries of the world recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and develop friendly relations with it.

This year our country joined many international organizations.

At the 17th Congress of the Universal Postal Union held in May this year a 50-nation joint resolution calling for the admission of the DPRK to the UPU was passed with a unanimous approval of the delegates without voting for the first time in the history of this organization, and the 18th General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization held in October unanimously decided to admit our country to the Organization.

This is another shining victory of our independent, revolutionary foreign policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a plain demonstration of the high prestige and authority of our Republic which is prospering and developing from day to day.

As our country's international position is enhanced, various foreign delegations and guests visit our country. The number is on the rapid increase. This year alone, heads of state as well as Party, state and government delegations of many countries such as Algeria, Cambodia, Senegal, Togo, Mauritania, Syria, Democratic Yemen and Zaire had been to our country, and delegations of international organizations and social bodies and individual personages had also come. They highly appreciated our great successes attained in the socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the leader and voiced firm support to and solidarity with our cause for the country's reunification.

Supporters and Sympathizers for Our Revolution Steadily Increase in Number

This year, the ranks of friends and sympathizers supporting our revolutionary cause have been further expanded and the peoples of the world have continued to raise their voices expressing support to and solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

An eloquent testimony to this is provided by the functions held on a world-wide scale between June 25 and July 27, this year on the occasion of the "month of anti-US joint struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea".

During the month, many countries in the five continents and international democratic organizations sent a deluge of telegrams and letters to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the bodies concerned in our country, manifesting full support to and solidarity with the cause of the Korean people for the expulsion of the US imperialists from south Korea and the realization of the country's independent reunification. Besides, various functions—mass rallies, demonstrations and lectures, etc.—took place with the attendance of broad sections of the people. And the press and publications gave special write-ups.

In addition, the active support of the world's people to our people's struggle for the independent reunification of the country was clearly shown by a number of international meetings held this year—the "Latin American Conference Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" in Peru, the Third Congress of the All-African Students Union in Egypt, the 25th Meeting of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Cuba, the Congress of the Third World Youth in Algeria, the 4th Congress of the Asian Students Association in Australia, the 9th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Bulgaria, the Third Peace Conference of Asian Buddhists in India and so forth.

At the 29th Session of the UN General Assembly held this year, a resolution on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag was co-sponsored by 40 socialist countries and third world's countries, reflecting the common desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world and the demand of the times.

At the First Committee Meeting of the UN General Assembly which debated on the Korean question with the participation of the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the overwhelming majority of representatives, through their speeches, expressed full support to the fair and aboveboard proposition of the Government of our Republic for the country's reunification. Moreover, the resolution jointly put forward by the 40 countries won 48 approval votes or a half of the total, except the blank ballots, in spite of the obstructing acts of US imperialism and its lackeys. This affords a clear proof that international support to and solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification are growing day after day.

Our people extend heartfelt gratitude to the 40 co-sponsors of the resolution for the strong endeavours they made advocating the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and to the UN member states and the peace-loving people of the world for the active support and encouragement they rendered to our cause for independent, peaceful reunification.

As facts show, the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our struggle are rapidly growing with an irresistible force. We have close friends and comrades everywhere in the world.

As hitherto, so in the future, our people will continue to resolutely struggle for the realization of the country's independent reunification, their national desire, with the active support and encouragement of the world's people.

Ushering in the New Year 1975 after the proud year 1974, we Korean people send greetings to our intimate friends and sincerely wish them more brilliant successes in their future struggle.

Chin Bang Hun

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